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Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 143
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND
HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 15 January 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Malaysia to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

The Government of Malaysia welcomes the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 47/121 on 18 December 1992, which clearly expressed the strong political and moral support by the international community for the United Nations efforts to bring about an end to the acts of aggression and atrocities in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In response to operative paragraph 9 of the resolution, whereby the General Assembly "urges the Security Council to consider what resources may be required to improve the implementation of all relevant resolutions, and calls upon Member States to notify the Secretary-General regarding the availability of personnel and matériel to assist and facilitate in this effort", I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Malaysia has agreed in principle to contribute one battalion of our troops to this effort.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 143, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) M. REDZUAN Kushairi
Chargé d'affaires a.i.



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THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to
paragraph 12 of General Assembly resolution 47/121

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. In paragraph 12 of its resolution 47/121 of 18 December 1992, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it by 18 January 1993 on the implementation of the resolution. The present report is submitted pursuant to that request. The attention of the Assembly is also drawn to the following reports issued since the adoption of the resolution:

(a) Further report of the Secretary-General, dated 21 December 1992, pursuant to Security Council resolution 787 (1992); 1/

(b) Report of the Secretary-General, dated 24 December 1992, on the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia; 2/

(c) Report of the Secretary-General, dated 6 January 1993, on the activities of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia; 3/

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, transmitted by a letter dated 13 January 1993 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council; 4/

II. INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

2. In paragraph 11 of its resolution 47/121, the General Assembly requested the Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia to conclude expeditiously the work of the Working Group on the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, to report on the reasons for the lack of progress and to submit proposals to overcome obstacles in the fulfilment of their mandate by 18 January 1993.

3. On 16 December 1992, the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference issues invitations to the three sides in Bosnia and Herzegovina to come to Geneva from 2 January 1993 onwards for talks on the following matters: "to discuss a sustainable cessation of hostilities; the demilitarization of Sarajevo; an agreement on a pull-back from the military front line in a way that reinforces and goes with the grain of an overall political settlement; ensuring free access of all citizens in and out of besieged cities and towns; and the free movement of humanitarian aid".

4. The proceedings of the Geneva talks are related in the reports of the Secretary-General thereon. 5/ As will be seen from those reports, the Co-Chairmen on 4 January 1993 put to the delegations in the peace talks a comprehensive package as the basis for a fair, just and lasting peace. They asked the delegations to sign an agreement relating to Bosnia and Herzegovina, which included a set of 10 Constitutional Principles and had annexed to it a map setting out the organization of the country into 10 provinces, and an agreement for peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The texts of these two

documents are annexed to the report of the Secretary-General of 6 January 1993. 6/ The Co-Chairmen explained that the two documents were inextricably linked and indicated that if, at any time, the three parties proposed agreed changes in either of the two documents or the provincial map, those changes would be incorporated.

5. The Co-Chairmen expressed the hope that all Bosnian sides would sign the two documents. However, if any party wished to think about the issues involved overnight, the Co-Chairmen would be ready to hold another plenary meeting on 5 January. Alternatively, if one or more parties wished to take the document back for consultations, a further plenary meeting would be called at Geneva on 10 January after a recess for the Orthodox Christmas.

6. One of the delegations accepted the documents and signed them immediately. The other two asked for further discussions on parts of the two documents and on the map proposed by the Co-Chairmen. Accordingly, it was decided that the Conference would recess until 10 January. The Co-Chairmen strongly urged that there be maximum military and political restraint in the intervening days. They also urged maximum restraint in public statements by participants.

7. In the report which the Secretary-General submitted to the Security Council on 6 January 1993, he stated:

"21. The peace talks represented a historic step forward in the pursuit of peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Discussions took place on the three critical components for achieving peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina: the constitutional principles; the delimitation of provinces; and arrangements for implementing and monitoring a cessation of hostilities.

"22. All the delegations participating in the talks pledged their cooperation with the Co-Chairmen in the search for peaceful solutions. The peace process has thus taken on a qualitatively new dimension. Henceforth it should be easier to establish clearly who is cooperating and who is not. I believe that the Security Council should let it be known clearly to all sides in Bosnia and Herzegovina that it is their duty to cooperate with the Co-Chairmen in bringing the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina to an end swiftly, and that there would be penalties for obstruction.

"23. In the view of the ongoing talks in Geneva, it remains my sincere belief that, if the Council decides to adopt a resolution enforcing the ban on non-authorized flights over Bosnia and Herzegovina, it would be helpful if its implementation could be delayed for a reasonable period of time." 3/

8. At the resumption of the talks, on 10 January, the Co-Chairmen noted that they had placed before the delegations a comprehensive package which, they believed, represented a fair, just and lasting peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The package consisted of: a draft agreement relating to Bosnia

and Herzegovina which dealt with the delimitation of provinces, a constitutional framework, and humanitarian issues; and a draft agreement for peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina which dealt with observance and monitoring of the cessation of hostilities. 6/ They reminded the delegations that in presenting the package they had explained that its two agreements were inextricably linked and had indicated that if all three parties proposed mutually agreed changes, the changes would be incorporated. They noted that Mr. Mate Boban of the Bosnian Croat side had accepted and signed the two Agreements. President Alija Izetbegovic of Bosnia and Herzegovina had accepted the Constitutional Principles and the Agreement dealing with observance of a cessation of hostilities. He had not accepted, however, certain of the proposed provincial boundaries. Mr. Radovan Karadzic of the Bosnian Serb side, they further noted, had deferred expressing his views with respect to both of the documents until the resumption of the peace talks.

9. Following introductory statements by the Co-Chairmen, Mr. Boban reaffirmed his delegation's acceptance of the two Agreements, which he had already signed. Mr. Haris Silajdzic, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina, stated that his delegation formally accepted the Constitutional Principles proposed by the Co-Chairmen. Mr. Karadzic stated that the two Agreements were acceptable as a basis for discussion, but that further talks were necessary to settle details with regard to the Constitutional Principles and the proposed delimitation of provinces. With regard to the former, he submitted a document containing eight suggested principles.

10. Following the statement of Mr. Karadzic, the Co-Chairmen invited the other delegations to make comments. Mr. Boban appealed to the other delegations to accept and sign the package, as his delegation had done. Mr. Silajdzic sought clarification whether the Bosnian Serb delegation was accepting or was rejecting the Co-Chairmen's Constitutional Principles. The Co-Chairmen replied that Mr. Karadzic had raised issues for discussion with regard to those principles.

11. The Co-Chairmen then proceeded to examine the 10 Constitutional Principles seriatim, comparing the text of those they had proposed to those submitted by Mr. Karadzic and seeking clarifications from him about the meaning of his suggestions. During the ensuing discussion, the Co-Chairmen reaffirmed the importance of the concept of "three constituent peoples".

12. With regard to "Principle 2", Mr. Martti Ahtisaari, Chairman of the Working Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, explained that it was not intended to restrict the role of the provinces on matters within their competence. In this regard, he read the following statement which, he stated, would form part of the records of the Conference explaining "Principle 2":

"Only Bosnia and Herzegovina is to have international legal personality. Provinces cannot conclude formal international treaties. They would, however, be allowed to enter into administrative arrangements with each

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other or with foreign States, as long as the subject of the agreement was one within the exclusive competence of the province concerned and did not infringe on the rights of any other province or of the central government. Thus, agreements could be concluded in relation to education, cultural institutions and programmes, radio and television, licensing of professions and trades, natural resources use, health care, provincial communications, and energy production, etc. Should any question arise between one or more of the provinces wishing to conclude arrangements with each other or with a foreign entity, and the central government or certain other provinces, as to the legality of such an arrangement, the question could be decided by the Constitutional Court at the request of any of the provinces or of the central government."

13. At the plenary meeting on 12 January, which was also attended by President Slobodan Milosevic (Serbia) and President Momir Bulatovic (Montenegro), the Co-Chairmen noted that on 10 January they had listened to comments on the Agreements placed before the sides and had provided clarifications on the Constitutional Principles. Those clarifications had been reflected in the minutes of the plenary meeting, which had been circulated and formed part of the record of the Conference.

14. They further noted that since the last plenary session they had carried out extensive consultations. In the light of those consultations they had combined the first and fourth principles into one, while retaining the identical wording. The 10 principles had accordingly become 9.

15. Mr. Karadzic stated that his delegation had suggested some changes to those documents which had not been incorporated. It therefore repeated the following suggestions:

(a) The insertion of a preambular reference in the draft Agreement on Bosnia and Herzegovina reaffirming the 1966 International Covenants on Human Rights.

(b) The Agreement to be signed should indicate that the map proposed by the Co-Chairmen was a basis for discussion.

(c) That the following provision contained in Working Paper ICFY/4 circulated by the Co-Chairmen on 2 January 1993 be reinstated in the Constitutional Principles: "The Constitution shall recognize the three major 'ethnic' groups as the constituent units of the State, as well as a group of 'others'."

If these three points were accommodated, his delegation would accept the documents proposed by the Co-Chairmen.

16. The Co-Chairmen stated that the preambular reference to the International Covenants could be considered when the documents were prepared for signature. If there were agreement on the principles, then the discussion would proceed with regard to the map until an accord was reached on it, so that the second change proposed by Mr. Karadzic would not be necessary.

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17. Mr. Karadzic reiterated that the matter was of the greatest importance. If there were no compromise on the proposals his delegation had made, it could not accept the Constitutional Principles and would have to refer the matter to its "assembly" and possibly to a referendum.
18. President Cosic of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia stated that in view of the fact that the Constitutional Principles guaranteed equal rights for all peoples, and taking into account that the Constitution itself would be worked out through consensus, the Constitutional Principles were acceptable to his delegation. He appealed for continued efforts to be made in the search for peace. President Milosevic stated that he shared the views of President Cosic and that the Constitutional Principles proposed by the Co-Chairmen were acceptable to him.
19. Mr. Silajdzic stated that even as the peace talks were going on, Sarajevo had been shelled and people were dying. People were also dying from hunger and cold. He stated that the most urgent issue was to place all heavy weapons under United Nations control. The Co-Chairmen pointed out that the issue of heavy weapons had already been addressed in the documents proposed by them, and that there seemed to have been general understanding on dealing with such weapons as part of the package.
20. Mr. Boban requested that the floor be given to Mr. Mile Akmadzic, Prime Minister of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. He warmly welcomed the peace efforts of the Co-Chairmen and expressed appreciation for their statements of condolences at the heinous murders of Hakiija Turajlic and Josip Gogala. After stating that there was no consensus on the composition of the delegation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which could only be decided by the people of the country, he reiterated that the Bosnian Croat delegation accepted the documents proposed by the Co-Chairmen. He appealed for efforts to continue to bring the parties closer together.
21. President Franjo Tudjman of Croatia expressed his surprise that, after all the efforts made, agreement had not been reached on the Constitutional Principles. He noted that that could mean not only continuation of the war, but also its expansion.
22. At the invitation of the Co-Chairmen, the Chairperson of the Humanitarian Issues Working Group, Mrs. Sadako Ogata, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, made an appeal to the delegations present for their cooperation on humanitarian activities in the former Yugoslavia, especially in Sarajevo. She particularly stressed the importance of free and unhindered access to people in need of humanitarian assistance; safe passage for humanitarian convoys; and safety and respect for all humanitarian relief staff.
23. Following these statements, the Co-Chairmen adjourned the meeting. They stated that they would have bilateral talks with the delegations. They requested that all delegations be available for consultations at short notice. If the Co-Chairmen felt that there was reason to convene another plenary meeting, they would do so. They again strongly appealed for military

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and political restraint. They noted in this regard that the three sides in Bosnia and Herzegovina had agreed on 10 November 1992 to a cessation of hostilities throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina and had reconfirmed that agreement on 13 December.

24. Several hours after the conclusion of the plenary session Mr. Karadzic issued a statement that he had decided to agree with the proposed Constitutional Principles provided that his "assembly" confirmed this agreement within seven days.

25. In my letter of 13 January 1993 to the President of the Security Council conveying my report on the peace talks from 10 to 12 January, 4/ I noted that potentially important progress had been achieved, particularly on the question of constitutional arrangements for Bosnia and Herzegovina. I pointed out that, while the talks had been adjourned, the Co-Chairmen intended to continue discussions with the parties in the area in the coming days, while awaiting confirmation of Mr. Karadzic's agreement to the proposed Constitutional Principles. I expressed my earnest hope that members of the Security Council would continue to extend their strong support to the Co-Chairmen in their efforts to consolidate and build upon the progress achieved.

III. ACTIONS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

26. On 18 December 1992, the Security Council adopted resolution 798 (1992) in which it stated that it was appalled by reports of the massive, organized and systematic detention and rape of women, in particular Muslim women, in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It demanded that all the detention camps and, in particular, camps for women should be immediately closed; strongly condemned "these acts of unspeakable brutality"; and expressed its support for the initiative taken by the European Council to dispatch a delegation rapidly to investigate the facts. It requested the Secretary-General to provide such necessary means of support as were available to him in the area to enable the European Community delegation to have free and secure access to the places of detention. Furthermore, it requested the States members of the European Community to inform the Secretary-General of the work of the delegation. On 4 January 1993, I reported to the Security Council on assistance rendered to the first phase of the investigation. 7/

27. On 8 January 1993, the President of the Security Council made the following statement 8/ with respect to the first phase of the peace talks:

"The Security Council fully supports the efforts of the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia aimed at achieving an overall political settlement of the crisis through a complete cessation of hostilities and the establishment of a constitutional framework for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In this connection, the Council reaffirms the need to respect fully the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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"The Council fully endorses the view of the Secretary-General described in his report (S/25050) that it is the duty of all the parties involved in the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, despite the recent provocation, to cooperate with the Co-Chairmen in bringing this conflict to an end swiftly.

"The Council appeals to all the parties involved to cooperate to the fullest with the peace efforts and warns any party which would oppose an overall political settlement against the consequences of such an attitude; lack of cooperation and non-compliance with its relevant resolutions will compel the Security Council to review the situation in an urgent and most serious manner, and to consider further necessary measures."

28. On 8 January 1993, the President of the Security Council also made the following statement ^{2/} with respect to the killing of the Deputy Prime Minister of Bosnia and Herzegovina:

"The Security Council is profoundly shocked to learn of the killing of Mr. Hakiya Turajlic, Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, by Bosnian-Serb forces, while he was under the protection of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR).

"The Council strongly condemns this outrageous act of terrorism, which is a grave violation of international humanitarian law and a flagrant challenge to the authority and the inviolability of UNPROFOR, as well as to the serious efforts undertaken with the aim of achieving an overall political settlement of the crisis.

"The Council urges all parties and others concerned to exercise the utmost restraint and to refrain from taking any action which might further exacerbate the situation.

"The Council requests the Secretary-General to undertake a full investigation of the incident and to report to it without delay. Upon receipt of that report the Council will consider the matter forthwith.

"The members of the Security Council extend their sincere condolences to the bereaved family of Mr. Turajlic and to the people and the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina."

I have initiated an investigation into this incident by appointing a Special Commission of Inquiry jointly headed by Sahabzada Yaqub-Khan, former Minister for Foreign Affairs of Pakistan and current Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara, and Lieutenant-General Lars-Eric Walgren, Commander of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL).

IV. WITHDRAWAL OF FOREIGN FORCES

29. General Assembly resolution 47/121, in operative paragraphs 3 to 5, contained various provisions pertaining to the withdrawal of foreign forces from Bosnia and Herzegovina as well as to the cessation of hostilities.
30. Earlier, in its resolution 46/242 of 25 August 1992, the General Assembly demanded that those units of the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) and elements of the Croatian Army in Bosnia and Herzegovina must either be withdrawn, or be subject to the authority of the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina, or be disbanded and disarmed with their weapons placed under effective international monitoring.
31. This provision of the resolution has still not been fulfilled. It has been reported earlier (A/47/747, para. 11) that although JNA had withdrawn completely from Bosnia and Herzegovina, former members of Bosnian Serb origin had been left behind with their equipment, and constituted the Bosnian Serb forces.
32. UNPROFOR has also confirmed that elements of the Croatian Army are deployed in certain parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Croatian Army representatives have stated that they are present only in those areas from which attacks have been made on Croatian territory, and that they would be removed as soon as these ceased and reliable guarantees had been given against any recommencement. In a letter dated 30 December 1992 addressed to the Secretary-General (A/47/849-S/25042), the Permanent Representative of Croatia to the United Nations emphasized that "if the units of the Croatian Army were to be temporarily present in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, they would be operating in accord with the authority of the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina".
33. Reports received by UNPROFOR indicate that supplies of a military nature continue to flow to the Bosnian Serb army from the Republic of Serbia. Other supplies appear to pass through Croatia to forces both of the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Bosnian Croats. There is some evidence of military personnel reaching the contending parties through both Serbia and Croatia from various countries.

V. CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES

34. By its resolution 787 (1992) of 16 November 1992, the Security Council called upon all parties in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to fulfil their commitments to put into effect an immediate cessation of hostilities and to negotiate in the Mixed Military Working Group, continuously and in uninterrupted session, to end the blockades of Sarajevo and other towns and to demilitarize them, with heavy weapons under international supervision.

35. The cease-fire agreed upon in the Mixed Military Working Group on 10 November 1992 (A/47/747, para. 4) has been twice reaffirmed. However, it has at no time been fully effective in any area of Bosnia and Herzegovina, despite the persistent efforts of the Co-Chairmen and of UNPROFOR in the Working Group. All three parties to the conflict have perpetrated violations of the cease-fire, though it should also be stated that the level of violence has diminished in areas where UNPROFOR personnel have been deployed in support of the delivery of humanitarian aid, which is now reaching most of the country.

36. The Mixed Military Working Group has held 10 meetings in Sarajevo since 15 November 1992. It has concentrated principally on the following matters: freedom of passage, the reopening of blocked routes, the demilitarization of Sarajevo, and the opening of humanitarian corridors. However, few durable results have been achieved - first one party then the other proving obdurate.

ANNEX

Consolidated Constitutional Principles for Bosnia and
Herzegovina proposed by the Co-Chairmen of the
International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia
on 12 January 1993

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1. Bosnia and Herzegovina shall be a decentralized State, the Constitution shall recognize three constituent peoples, as well as a group of others, with most governmental functions carried out by its provinces.
2. The provinces shall not have any international legal personality and may not enter into agreements with foreign States or with international organizations.
3. Full freedom of movement shall be allowed throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina, to be ensured in part by the maintenance of internationally controlled thoroughways.
4. All matters of vital concern to any of the constituent peoples shall be regulated in the Constitution, which as to these points may be amended only by consensus of these constituent peoples; ordinary governmental business is not to be veto-able by any group.
5. The provinces and the central Government shall have democratically elected legislatures and democratically chosen chief executives and an independent judiciary. The Presidency shall be composed of three elected representatives each of the three constituent peoples. The initial elections are to be supervised by the United Nations, the European Community and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.
6. A Constitutional Court, with a member from each group and a majority of non-Bosnian members initially appointed by the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, shall resolve disputes between the central Government and any province, and among organs of the former.
7. Bosnia and Herzegovina is to be progressively delimitarized under United Nations/European Community supervision.
8. The highest level of internationally recognized human rights shall be provided for in the Constitution, which shall also provide for the ensurance of implementation through both domestic and international mechanisms.
9. A number of international monitoring or control devices shall be provided for in the Constitution, to remain in place at least until the three constituent peoples by consensus agree to dispense with them.

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Notes

- 1/ S/25000.
- 2/ S/25015.
- 3/ S/25050.
- 4/ S/25100.
- 5/ S/25050 and S/25100.
- 6/ S/25050, annexes V and VI.
- 7/ S/25052.
- 8/ S/25080.
- 9/ S/25079.



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SCALE OF ASSESSMENTS FOR THE APPORTIONMENT OF THE EXPENSES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Letter dated 19 January 1993 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly

At present, 20 Member States are in arrears under the terms of Article 19 of the Charter, which states as follows:

"A Member of the United Nations which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the Organization shall have no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. The General Assembly may, nevertheless, permit such a Member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the Member."

The minimum payments necessary to reduce the amounts owed by those Member States on their contributions so that they remain below the gross amount owed for the preceding two full years (1991-1992) are the following:

	<u>US dollars</u>
Burkina Faso	75 000
Cambodia	160 600
Central African Republic	73 800
Chad	31 700
Comoros	15 700
Dominican Republic	490 700
Equatorial Guinea	46 200
Gambia	50 900
Guatemala	155 100
Guinea-Bissau	43 700
Haiti	75 000
Liberia	77 500
Mali	65 400
Mauritania	30 700
Niger	38 100
Sao Tome and Principe	53 100
Sierra Leone	75 100
Somalia	61 300
South Africa	53 719 900
Yemen	10 800

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI
Secretary-General



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SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 18 January 1993 from the Permanent Representative
of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to
the Secretary-General

I have the honour to present to you herewith a copy of my letter, dated 24 November 1992, to the President of the Security Council (see annex).

The letter was sent via fax to member States of the Security Council; however, it was not distributed as requested, for technical reasons.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating the text of the present letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 143, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter dated 24 November 1992 from the Permanent Representative
of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to
the President of the Security Council

Mr. José María Mendiluce of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) advised yesterday that Serbian and Montenegrin military forces have denied access for food deliveries to Gorazde and Srebrenica in Bosnia and Herzegovina, two towns that are in desperate need. Mr. Mendiluce noted that Serb and Montenegrin forces chronically interfere with United Nations convoys.

Such interference with the delivery of humanitarian assistance imminently threatens the lives of hundreds of thousands of people. It cruelly increases their suffering and quite directly furthers the scheme of ethnic cleansing.

Exposure, disease and hunger are now the aggressor's principal tools of ethnic cleansing, as effective or perhaps more effective than even bombs or bullets. With increasing numbers of people placed at risk, the situation more than ever calls for forceful action by the Security Council.

Security Council resolution 770 of 13 August 1992 called upon States:

"to take nationally or through regional agencies or arrangements all measures necessary to facilitate in coordination with the United Nations the delivery by relevant United Nations humanitarian organizations and others of humanitarian assistance to Sarajevo and wherever needed in other parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina".
(emphasis added)

The resolution also requested "all States to provide appropriate support for the actions undertaken in pursuance of this resolution".

Clearly "all measures necessary" have not been taken, and States have not provided appropriate support. With so many human lives at risk, Mr. Mendiluce is still forced to "play poker", as he says, with the Serb and Montenegrin military.

It is extraordinary that United Nations forces still do not have the will or the weapons to break through roadblocks where necessary to save lives, even when Security Council resolution 770 (1992) gives them this authority.

It is therefore with great urgency that I request that you take action pursuant to Security Council resolution 770 (1992). In particular, I request that you issue a statement requesting:

(a) That Security Council resolution 770 (1992) be invoked fully in the delivery of humanitarian assistance;

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(b) That member States that have offered to provide troops do so immediately as they are critical to the delivery of humanitarian assistance;

(c) Other member States to provide new troops for humanitarian purposes;

(d) That air drops of food commence immediately as a temporary measure until all necessary troops are stationed.

The foregoing steps are essential if we are to stop Serbian and Montenegrin extremists from "playing poker" with UNHCR, and from playing with the lives of thousands of innocent civilians. Exposing or admonishing those responsible for interference with humanitarian assistance will not be enough.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating the present letter as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 143, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and Permanent Representative



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THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND
HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 20 January 1993 from the Permanent Representative
of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to
the Secretary-General

We are in receipt of your letter to the President of the Security Council of 18 January 1993, which we received late on 19 January 1993. We were surprised by the letter, as the Presidential Statement of 8 January 1993 explicitly requests a report and not a letter with excerpted conclusions. Therefore, we must seriously evaluate the basis for a letter releasing conclusions of the investigation without the supporting evidence. We find this to be unusual at the very least.

We must add that, while your letter includes some detail on the difficulties encountered by the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in escorting members of the Presidency of the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina, its conclusion on the assassination itself is entirely unsupported. We hope that publication of the full report will shed light on the situation in a clear manner, to which we can respond appropriately.

The leadership of Serbian occupation forces was informed of the presence of Mr. Turajlic in the armoured personnel carrier during the two hours before the assassination, and had ample opportunity to communicate its instructions to forces at the scene. The Serbian leadership was certainly in a position to order that Mr. Turajlic not be harmed, had that in fact been their intention. On the contrary, Serbian forces insisted on opening the door of the armoured personnel carrier and, once it was opened, made use of the opportunity to kill the Deputy Prime Minister.

It strains credibility to accept that this entire sequence of events, involving several levels of Serbian leadership, was the act of one soldier

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S/25131
English
Page 2

acting alone. At the very least, the Serbian leadership is guilty of criminal complicity in the killing.

We look forward to the publication of the full report of the Special Commission of Inquiry, and hope that this report will shed more light on the behaviour of Serbian occupation forces. We will at such time give a response to the conclusions presented therein.

May I ask your kind assistance in circulating the present letter as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 143, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and Permanent Representative



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Agenda item 36
THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA:
PROCEDURES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT
OF A FIRM AND LASTING PEACE AND
PROGRESS IN FASHIONING A REGION
OF PEACE, FREEDOM, DEMOCRACY AND
DEVELOPMENT

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 19 January 1993 from the Permanent Representative
of Guatemala to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a copy of the document entitled "Proposal for the immediate signing of the agreement on a firm and lasting peace in Guatemala" (see annex), the original of which was personally delivered to you today by the President of the Republic of Guatemala, Mr. Jorge Antonio Serrano Elías.

In that document, the Government of Guatemala proposes to the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca (URNG), on the basis of the understandings reached, that the Total Agreement on a Firm and Lasting Peace Ending the Internal Armed Conflict should be signed within a period not exceeding 90 days from the signing of the Human Rights Agreement, which the Government is prepared to sign immediately, including provisions on immediate verification. The Government further proposes that, in the unlikely event that the said Agreement cannot be signed, a definitive cease-fire should be declared upon the expiry of the afore-mentioned 90-day period.

I should be grateful if you would have this note and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 36, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Julio Armando MARTINI HERRERA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Proposal for the immediate signing of the agreement on a firm
and lasting peace in Guatemala (19 January 1993)

Peace is not just the absence of war, but the creation of a
set of conditions which will allow man to live without fear
or anxiety

Jorge Serrano Elías

I. BACKGROUND

In August 1987, when the Esquipulas II agreements were signed, the people of Guatemala began to hope for an end to the internal armed conflict, which had begun more than 33 years before.

After the signing of the Oslo Agreement on 30 March 1990, all the various groups in the country, without exception, held talks with the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca (URNG) and, on 24 April 1991, talks began between the Government and URNG with a view to reaching agreements that could put an end to the conflict.

The young Guatemalan democracy faced, with dignity and diligence, its responsibility for achieving peace by political and civilized means, while striving to put aside the traditional postures of polarization and confrontation. That effort was embodied in the Esquipulas, Oslo, El Escorial, Querétaro and Mexico City Agreements, as was made clear at the many meetings in Ottawa, Quito, Metepec, Atlixco, Cuernavaca, Querétaro and Mexico City, in which Guatemala participated in a conciliatory spirit.

II. BASIC CONSIDERATIONS

The Government of Guatemala, with the support of broad segments of society and a cross-section of the country's leaders, is putting forward a proposal which could bring about the end of the internal armed conflict.

The Government is making this final proposal because URNG has stated publicly that: (a) its greatest interest is the "immediate verification" of the human rights agreements, on which basic understandings already exist; and (b) the Government's acceptance would expedite the discussion of the remainder of the agenda, on the basis of the "comprehensive documents" submitted by both parties.

The Government hopes that URNG will accept this proposal. Otherwise, it would be clear that the insurgency regards the negotiations as a "fighting strategy" and, accordingly, is not genuinely interested in their outcome.

The Government recognizes that, as experts have stated, the internal armed conflict is the major source of human rights violations in Guatemala, and that verification is extremely difficult so long as that confrontation persists.

III. PROPOSAL

The Government, aware of the progress achieved in Guatemala in the area of human rights and wishing to give further proof of its commitment and determination, decides to agree to the immediate verification of the human rights agreements. However, in order to prevent this action being used by URNG as a means for its international political struggle and to enable the Government's flexibility to be of real assistance in bringing the internal armed conflict to a definitive end, proposes:

(1) That, based on the understandings that have been reached and of which the Conciliator, Monsignor Rodolfo Quezada Toruño, and the Observer, Mr. Jean Arnault, Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, are fully aware, the human rights agreement, including provisions on immediate verification, should be signed immediately;

(2) That, as soon as the Government of Guatemala guarantees the fulfilment of this proposal, URNG should undertake to expedite the negotiations by taking part in a permanent meeting within the framework of the Oslo, Mexico City and Querétaro agreements, so that, within a period of no more than 90 days after the signing of the human rights agreement, the total agreement on a firm and lasting peace, which would end the internal armed conflict, can be signed;

(3) In the unlikely event that a definitive agreement cannot be reached within 90 days, and in order to provide guarantees to the people of Guatemala and the international community, the Government and URNG should pledge immediately:

3.1 To declare a definitive cease-fire upon the expiry of the aforementioned 90-day period;

3.2 In order to make the foregoing possible, the Government shall determine the places where, under United Nations supervision, URNG should temporarily concentrate all its armed contingents until the negotiations are completed, a definitive peace agreement is reached and the final procedures are established for the demobilization and disarmament of URNG and its integration into the legal and institutional life of Guatemala;

3.3 In order to carry out the operation referred to in the preceding paragraph, the Secretary-General of the United Nations would be requested to propose the appropriate procedures;

(4) This proposal for reconciliation is in keeping with the desire and profound aspiration of the people of Guatemala to live in peace and thus achieve full economic and social development that would ensure the well-being of all Guatemalans; the Government of Guatemala requests the United Nations and the countries interested in finding a solution to this conflict to lend their solidarity and support for the achievement of that goal.

This proposal, which has received the broadest possible support from the people of Guatemala, is submitted with optimism and faith in God, and in the conviction that peace is not limited to a cease-fire alone and that it is the Government's responsibility, with the support of the international community, to reunify and reconcile the Guatemalan family.



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21 January 1993

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 30
QUESTION OF PALESTINE

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 21 January 1993 from the Chairman of the
Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights
of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General

I have the honour, in my capacity as Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, to enclose herewith the text of a statement adopted by the Committee on 21 January 1993 on the deportation of Palestinian civilians from the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, by the Israeli authorities (see annex).

I should be grateful, if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 30, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kéba Birane CISSE
Chairman
Committee on the Exercise
of the Inalienable Rights
of the Palestinian People

ANNEX

Statement by the Committee on the Exercise of the
Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People at
its 194th meeting held on 21 January 1993

The Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People strongly condemns the mass deportation of over 400 Palestinians from the occupied Palestinian territory by Israel, the occupying Power, on 17 December 1992. This action constitutes a grave breach of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and is in violation of numerous Security Council resolutions which demand that Israel refrain from deporting any Palestinian civilian from the occupied territories and ensure the safe and immediate return of all those deported. It is also in flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon and is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law.

The Committee joins the international community in warning that these violations and the policy of collective punishments and continued repression in the occupied Palestinian territory being pursued by Israel pose grave dangers for security and stability in the region and for the ongoing peace process.

The Committee appreciates and supports the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General and his personal representatives to resolve this matter in accordance with Security Council resolution 799 (1992) of 18 December 1992, and notes in particular the Secretary-General's position, contained in his letter of 3 January 1993, concerning possible further steps to be taken by the Security Council. The Committee condemns Israel's persistent refusal to comply with that resolution, which demanded that Israel, the occupying Power, ensure the safe and immediate return to the occupied territories of all those deported.

The Committee notes with extreme concern that the deportees are still enduring extremely harsh conditions, exposed to winter weather and without adequate food, water and medical care. They also face the threat of possible violent actions including artillery shelling, from Israeli or Israeli-controlled forces. The Committee underlines that the Israeli Government bears exclusive and direct responsibility for this unlawful and repressive action and the resulting inhuman situation, and that it is incumbent upon the international community to do everything in its power to bring it to an end, to ensure compliance with Security Council resolution 799 (1992) and to prevent any similar illegal action by the Israeli Government in the future.

The Committee calls in particular upon the Security Council to take all necessary measures, including the application of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, to bring about the implementation of its resolution. The

Committee believes that this would help to ensure the continuation of the peace process, preserve the prestige and credibility of the Security Council, and guarantee respect for international law and agreements by all, without exception.

Noting with grave concern the continuing human rights violations by Israel, the occupying Power, in the occupied Palestinian territory, particularly the increased casualties, blanket curfews and mass arrests in recent weeks, the Committee once again urgently appeals to the Security Council to take the necessary measures to provide appropriate protection to the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, in accordance with the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention and numerous Security Council resolutions, particularly resolution 681 (1990), until a permanent, durable and just solution is found to the question of Palestine based on relevant United Nations resolutions.



General Assembly

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22 January 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 22

THE SITUATION OF DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN HAITI

Letter dated 22 January 1993 from the Permanent
Representative of Denmark to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text in English and French of a statement on the situation in Haiti issued by the European Community and its member States on 21 January 1993.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda item 22.

(Signed) Bent HAAKONSEN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Denmark
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement on the situation in Haiti issued by the European
Community and its member States on 21 January 1993

The Community and its member States have consistently reaffirmed their commitment to the restoration of the democratic and constitutional Government in Haiti, as well as their will to support all efforts conducive to a settlement of the Haitian crisis.

They, therefore, welcome the efforts by the Organization of American States and the United Nations to bring about the restoration of democracy in Haiti, and they urge all parties concerned to work towards this end.

The elections held on 18 January, as well as those planned for 25 January, do not constitute free and fair elections since the necessary preconditions, notably freedom of expression and assembly and the right to an open political dialogue, do not exist in Haiti.

For these reasons, the Community and its member States do not consider these elections to be a valid expression of the democratic will.



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A/47/876
S/25147
22 January 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 19
ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO THE
UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Note by the Secretary-General

In accordance with rule 135 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and following informal consultations held by the President of the Security Council at the request of the Secretary-General concerning the receivability of the attached application for admission to membership in the United Nations, the Secretary-General has the honour to circulate herewith the said application.

ANNEX

Letter dated 30 July 1992 from the President of the Republic
of Macedonia addressed to the Secretary-General

In accordance with Article 4 of the Charter of the United Nations and in compliance with the provisions of the rules of procedure of the Security Council 58-60 and of the provisions of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, 134-138 related to the admission of new Members to the United Nations, I have the honour, on behalf of the Republic of Macedonia, and in my capacity as President, to request the admission of the Republic of Macedonia as a State Member of the United Nations.

Acting within the framework of the democratic processes in the region of Central and Eastern Europe and the constitution of new States, the Republic of Macedonia has completed its independence and sovereignty through peaceful, democratic and constitutional changes.

In accordance with the principles of self-determination and equal rights of the Charter of the United Nations, the Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia has adopted the Declaration for international recognition of the Republic of Macedonia as a sovereign and independent State. Prior to this Declaration a referendum was organized in the Republic of Macedonia on 8 September 1991, at which the will of the citizens for a sovereign and independent State of Macedonia was confirmed. According to the Constitution of the Republic, adopted on 17 November 1991, the Republic of Macedonia is a sovereign, independent, democratic and social State.

The Republic of Macedonia accepts the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations and supports fully the United Nations and the enhancement of its role in promoting international peace, security and justice. We reaffirm our commitment to the principles and purposes of the United Nations as enshrined in the Charter and condemn all violations of those principles. We recognize with satisfaction the growing role of the United Nations in world affairs and its increasing effectiveness.

The Republic of Macedonia accepts the Helsinki Final Act, the Charter of Paris for a New Europe, the Helsinki Summit Declaration and Helsinki Decisions, as well as all other documents of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and all commitments and responsibilities contained in those documents, and is determined to act in accordance with their provisions.

Having appreciated your personal efforts within the framework of the general responsibilities of the United Nations, I express my sincere convictions that the admission of the Republic of Macedonia to the United Nations as a Member State shall be a very significant step towards the peaceful solution of the crisis in the territory of the former Yugoslavia.

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I would be grateful if you would arrange for the application to be placed before the Security Council and the General Assembly at the earliest opportunity.

(Signed) Kiro GLIGOROV
President

/...

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S/25147
English
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Appendix

Declaration of Acceptance of the Obligations contained
in the Charter of the United Nations

30 July 1992

In connection with the application by the Republic of Macedonia for membership in the United Nations, I have the honour, on behalf of the Republic of Macedonia, and in my capacity as President, to declare that the Republic of Macedonia accepts the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations and solemnly undertakes to fulfil them.

(Signed) Kiro GLIGOROV
President



General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
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A/47/877
S/25158
25 January 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 19
ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 25 January 1993 from the Permanent
Representative of Greece to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

With reference to the application for admission to membership circulated in document A/47/876-S/25147 of 22 January 1993, I have the honour to forward herewith a letter dated 25 January 1993 addressed to you by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Greece, Mr. Michael Papaconstantinou (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be urgently circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 19, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Antonios EXARCHOS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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S/25158
English
Page 2

ANNEX

Letter dated 25 January 1993 from the Minister for Foreign
Affairs of Greece to the Secretary-General

I refer to the application for membership to the United Nations of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and I have the honour to urgently draw your attention to a Memorandum reflecting the views and position of the Government of Greece on this matter.

I would appreciate it if you could bring this letter and the Memorandum attached hereto (see appendix) to the attention of the President of the Security Council.

(Signed) Michael PAPACONSTANTINOU
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Greece

Appendix

MEMORANDUM

Concerning the application of the former Yugoslav Republic
of Macedonia for admission to the United Nations

1. Greece believes that the application of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia for admission to membership in the United Nations under the denomination mentioned in its application introduces an element of further destabilization of the southern Balkans both in a short and a long term perspective. Therefore, strongly objecting to this membership, Greece feels obliged to forward to the Security Council a number of pertinent considerations which point to the conclusion that the applicant should not be admitted to the U.N. prior to a settlement of certain outstanding issues, necessary for safeguarding peace and stability, as well as good neighbourly relations in the region. When such a settlement is reached Greece would not oppose F.Y.R.O.M.'s admission to the United Nations and, indeed it would be ready to extend recognition and establish co-operation with this neighbouring country.
2. In its request for admission to the United Nations the F.Y.R.O.M. includes on the one hand a purported commitment to accept and observe all obligations deriving from the United Nations Charter and, on the other, a claim that its admission to U.N. membership would contribute towards a peaceful solution of the crisis in the territory of former Yugoslavia.
3. Whereas these are welcome declarations, nevertheless, past experiences and practices, as well as the constituent acts and policies of the new republic raise serious concerns about its willingness to fulfil the obligations arising from the U.N. Charter.
4. The new republic emerged as successor to the former Yugoslav Federative Republic of Macedonia. The philosophy of its Constitution, adopted on November 17, 1991, is based, inter alia, on the principles and the constituent declarations of that federative state which were endorsed in August 1944 by the "Antifascist Assembly of the National Liberation of Macedonia" (A.S.N.O.M.). In these declarations, cited in the preamble of the Constitution, there are direct references to the

annexation of the Macedonian provinces of Greece and Bulgaria, and to the establishment eventually of a greater Macedonian state within the Yugoslav Federation (see attachment 1).

5. In the 1940's, Tito's Yugoslavia, with the "People's Republic of Macedonia" in the vanguard, tried to accomplish these aims by supporting a communist uprising in Greece (which resulted in a three-year civil war) as a means of annexing Greek Macedonia. When the annexation of Greek lands failed in 1948, efforts continued in order to undermine Greek sovereignty over Greek Macedonia by attempts to monopolize the Macedonian name, thus staking a lasting claim to Greek territories and, indeed, to Greek Macedonian heritage. It is worth recalling that this question had been on the agenda of the Security Council and the General Assembly from 1946 to 1950 under the heading "The Greek Question" (see attachment 2).

6. For forty years, such practices poisoned good neighbourly relations and stability in the region, particularly since officials of the republic continued, up to the disintegration of Yugoslavia, to express expansionist views. After the collapse of former Yugoslavia these extreme expansionist claims by nationalists in Skopje took afresh stronger impetus.

7. It is on such grounds and on such precedents that the former federative republic in Skopje proclaimed itself independent in 1991 and is now seeking admission to the United Nations.

8. Since the declaration of independence, a series of initiatives taken by the authorities of Skopje, have shown that there is a clear link and continuity of aims and actions in particular against Greece. Reference has already been made to the Constitution of F.Y.R.O.M. which is based on the principles of A.S.N.O.M., of 1944. In this Constitution there are also references to the possibility of changing of borders - while F.Y.R.O.M.'s territory remains "indivisible and inalienable" (Art. 3) - and intervening in the internal affairs of neighbouring states on the pretext of issues concerning "the status and the rights" of alleged minorities (Art. 49). There are numerous indications that the expansionist propaganda aimed at the neighbouring Macedonian province of Greece continues unabated. This is shown, in particular, through the wide circulation within F.Y.R.O.M. of maps portraying a greater Macedonia i.e. incorporating parts of the territory of all its neighbouring states, and of hostile literature usurping Greek symbols and heritage. As recently as August 1992, the authorities in Skopje affixed on the new flag of the republic the emblem of the ancient Macedonian dynasty found in Greece in the tomb of King Philip II (see attachments 3, 4, 5 and 6).

9. These are just a few examples which show that at this turning point, when the applicant is seeking membership to the United Nations, its authorities have not abandoned their long cherished ambitions to claim neighbouring territories.

10. The name of a state is a symbol. Thus, the fact that the authorities in Skopje have adopted the denomination "Republic of Macedonia" for their state is of paramount significance. It is important to note that they have explicitly adopted the name of a wider geographical region extending over four neighbouring countries, with only 38.5% to be found in the territory of F.Y.R.O.M. This fact by itself clearly undermines the sovereignty of neighbouring states to their respective Macedonian regions. To be precise, 51.5% of the Macedonian geographical region is in Greece, with a population of over 2.5 million people, while the remaining 10% in other neighbouring states. Moreover, the territory of F.Y.R.O.M., with the exception of a narrow strip in the south, had never been part of historic Macedonia. Nevertheless, F.Y.R.O.M. insists on monopolizing the Macedonian name in the denomination of the state, and thus pretends to be the sole titledeed holder of a much wider geographical region. There is no doubt that the exclusive use of the Macedonian name in the republic's official denomination would be a stimulus for expansionist claims not only by present nationalist activists in Skopje but by future generations as well. After all, the name conveys in itself expansionist visions both over the land and the heritage of Macedonia through the centuries.

11. To prevent such destabilizing situations from threatening peace and good neighbourly relations in the area, the European Community, to which F.Y.R.O.M. applied for recognition, has set prerequisites for the recognition of the applicant by the Community and its member states. These prerequisites are cited in the following Security Council documents: (S/23293(17 December 1991), S/23880 (5 May 1992), S/24200 (29 June 1992), S/24960 (14 December 1992). Briefly, they stipulate that F.Y.R.O.M. should provide the necessary legal and political guarantees that it will harbor no territorial claims against Greece, that it will abstain from any hostile propaganda against this country and that it will not use the term Macedonia in the state's denomination. Unfortunately, F.Y.R.O.M. has failed to comply.

12. During the past year, Greece has conveyed to Skopje, on a number of occasions, its sincere determination to proceed with the development of all round economic and political co-operation with the neighbouring republic, as soon as F.Y.R.O.M. adopted the foregoing E.C. prerequisites for recognition. Moreover, Greece has taken the initiative so that all neighbouring states of F.Y.R.O.M. make public declarations recognizing and guaranteeing as inviolable their respective frontiers. Furthermore, Greece has supported E.C. initiatives to provide humanitarian and economic aid to this republic, while the Greek Prime Minister publicly extended a hand of co-operation to Skopje. In

addition, Greece has supported a recent effort by the European Community and individual members of the Community in seeking a peaceful way to settle the problem.

13. Unfortunately, the authorities of Skopje have persisted in pursuing an inflexible and uncooperative attitude by rejecting all proposals aiming at a peaceful settlement of the outstanding issues.

14. It is in the competence of the Security Council not only to resolve disputes but also to take necessary actions to prevent them as well. This is a clear case where preventive diplomacy is urgently needed. All efforts and all proposals in this direction should be explored. It should be noted that there have been cases in which application to membership has been subjected to prior fulfillment of certain conditions in the interest of peace and security.

15. Greece wishes to point out that the admission of F.Y.R.O.M. to U.N. membership prior to meeting the necessary prerequisites, and in particular abandoning the use of the denomination "Republic of Macedonia", would perpetuate and increase friction and tension and would not be conducive to peace and stability in an already troubled region. Under these circumstances, Greece regretfully would not be able to recognize this republic.

16. Greece strongly believes in maintaining good relations and enhancing co-operation with all its neighbours while attaching primary importance to the peaceful solution of disputes arising between them. It is confident that the Security Council, as the custodian of world peace and stability will take all appropriate steps and measures for the settlement of the issue on hand, in a way to prevent developments which might impede a constructive solution through peaceful means. Finally, it expresses its readiness to offer its full support to the Security Council in its efforts towards this objective.

New York, 25 January 1993

Attachment 1

Proclamations of the Anti-Fascist Assembly of the National
Liberation of Macedonia (ASNOM), Skopje, August 1944

Manifest issued at the first session of the Anti-Fascist
Council of the National Liberation of Macedonia to the
people of Macedonia, 2 August 1944

Macedonians under Bulgaria and Greece,

The unification of the entire Macedonian people depends on your participation in the gigantic anti-Fascist front. Only by fighting the vile Fascist occupier will you gain your right to self-determination and to unification of the entire Macedonian people within the framework of Tito's Yugoslavia, which has become a free community of emancipated and equal peoples. May the struggle of the Macedonian Piedmont incite you to even bolder combat against the Fascist oppressors!

Proclamation to the people of Macedonia issued by the
Communist Party of Macedonia, 4 August 1944

People of Macedonia!

In the course of three years of combat you have achieved your unity, developed your army and laid the basis for the federal Macedonian state. With the participation of the entire Macedonian nation in the struggle against the Fascist occupiers of Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Greece you will achieve unification of all parts of Macedonia, divided in 1915 and 1918 by Balkan imperialists.

Source: The University of "Cyril and Methodius", Documents on the
struggle of the Macedonian people for independence and a nation-state,
vol. two (Skopje, 1985).

Attachment 2

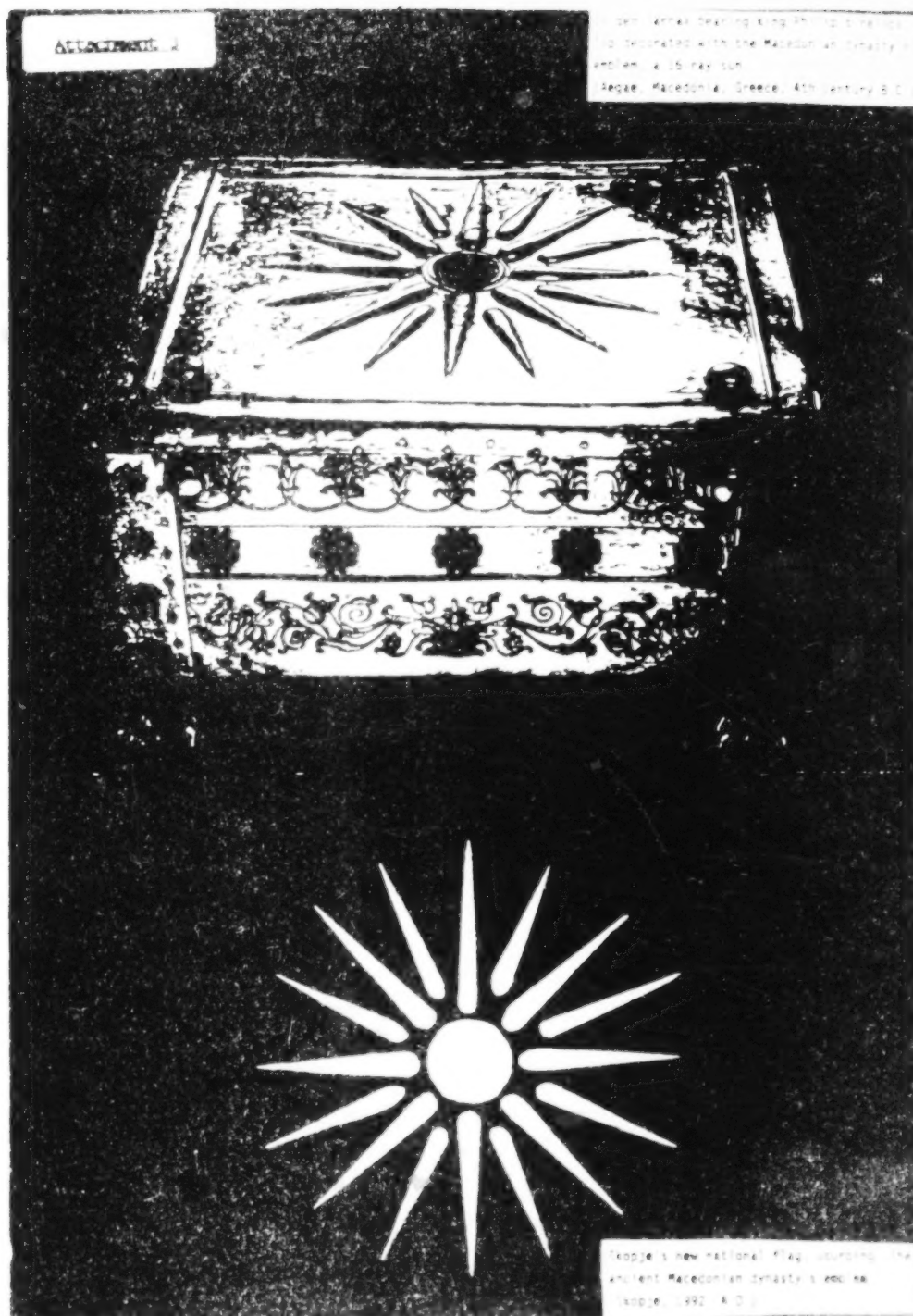
Excerpt from the 1949 Report of the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans (Official Records of the General Assembly, Fourth Session, Supplement No. 8 (A/935)) referring to Yugoslav support of claims for the detachment of Greek Macedonia and the establishment of a unified Macedonia

"35. In its report of 30 June 1948 to the General Assembly, the Special Committee noted certain basic issues between Greece and her three northern neighbours, many of which have been of long duration. 55/ More recently, it has taken note of certain recent developments in the Macedonian question. Radio broadcasts, newspapers and statements of public officials in Bulgaria and Yugoslavia have continued to support conflicting claims for the detachment of 'Greek' or 'Aegean' Macedonia from Greece and for the establishment of a unified Macedonia in some form or another. 56/ The Special Committee also noted the statement of the Slavo-Macedonian National Liberation Front (NOF) of 3 February 1949, favouring the 'union of Macedonia' as an 'independent and equal Macedonian State' within 'the confederation of democratic Balkan peoples'. 57/"

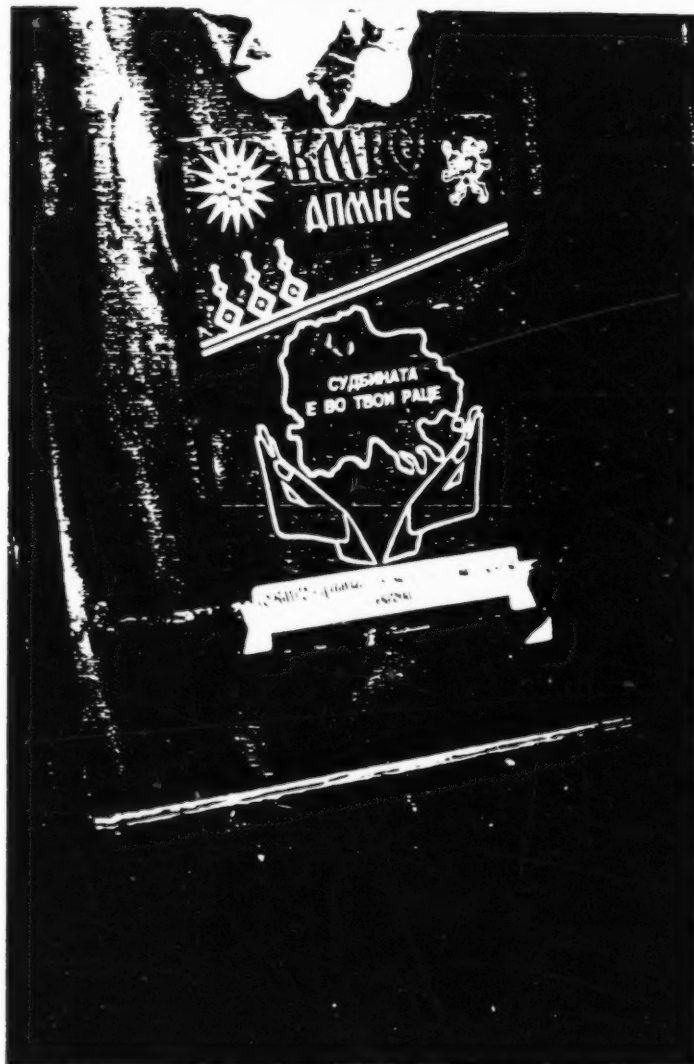
"55/ For a brief survey, see A/574, paragraphs 63 to 65; A/644, paragraphs 7 to 8.

"56/ The United Nations Commission of Investigation concerning Greek Frontier Incidents was unable to clarify the attitude of the Governments of Bulgaria and Yugoslavia as to the problem of a 'unified Macedonia' during March-April 1947. See S/AC.4/PV.70, pages 1 to 10; S/AC.4/146, S/AC.4/174, S/AC.4/175, S/AC.4/192, S/AC.4/194. For recent statements see that of Premier Dimitrov, 18 December 1948, IV, Free Bulgaria, 1 (1 January 1949), pages 3 to 11, part VI, and For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy, No. 28 (1 January 1949); Vice-Premier Moshe Pijade, Borba, 6 March 1949; Premier Lazar Kulishevsky, 10 April 1949, A/AC.16/662, annex I, pages 1 to 4; V. Poptomov, 'Political Provocateurs'. For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy, No. 12 (39), 15 June 1949.

"57/ On 28 March 1949, the Second NOF Congress reaffirmed the 'right' of the 'Slavo-Macedonian' people of Greek Macedonia to decide as to their state existence.



Attachment 4



VMRO electoral poster (November 1990)
portrays all Macedonian regions as a unified state. The poster is adorned with the Ancient Macedonian dynasty emblem (Vergina Sun). Text on map reads : "Its fate is in your hands" (i.e. the fate of a United Macedonia is in the hands of the voters of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia).

Attachment 5

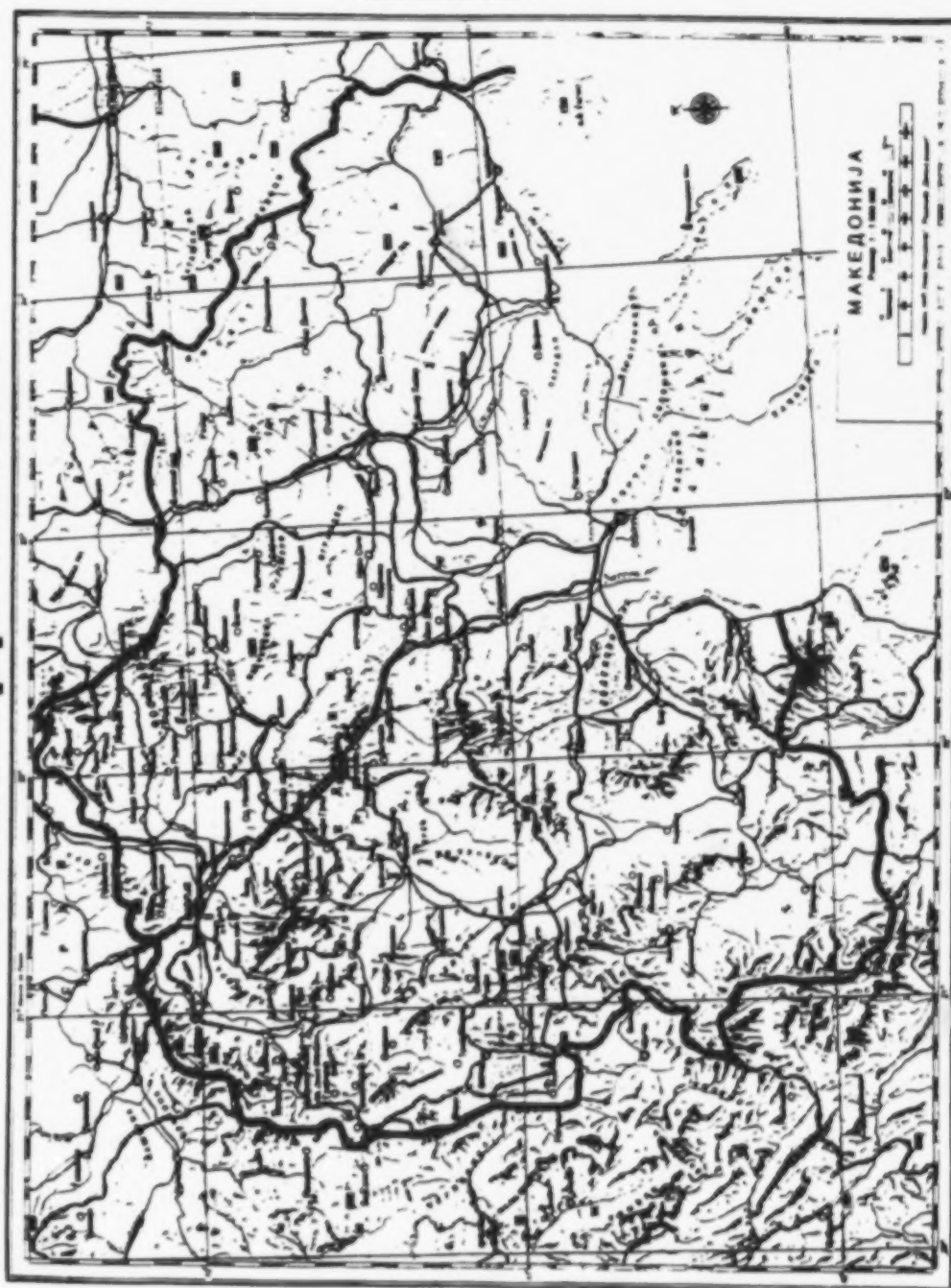
Македонија
MACEDONIA



Car sticker on sale in Skopje kiosks, depicting
all three Macedonian regions as a unified Macedonian
state.

Attachment 6

МАКЕДОНИЈА



Recent map of greater Macedonia issued in 1992 by the state-controlled publishing house "Nova Macedonia".



General Assembly Security Council

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GENERAL

A/47/878

S/25169

26 January 1993

ENGLISH

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH/
SPANISHGENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 45
QUESTION OF CYPRUSSECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 26 January 1993 from the Permanent
Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

With reference to the latest developments on the question of Cyprus and the unanimously adopted Security Council resolution 789 (1992), I have the honour to forward attached herewith a copy of a relevant resolution adopted by the European Parliament on 21 January 1993 (see annex). This resolution, inter alia, reaffirms the European Parliament's support for all United Nations Security Council resolutions on Cyprus, welcomes the recently adopted Council resolution 789 (1992) and fully supports the implementation of the confidence-building measures contained therein.

As will be recalled, the Government of the Republic of Cyprus promptly and unequivocally stated its acceptance of the said confidence-building measures (see A/47/736-S/24862 and A/47/759-S/24914 dated 27 November and 7 December 1992, respectively), a fact that is duly noted and welcomed by the European Parliament in its said resolution.

Meanwhile, and in spite of the fact that two months have elapsed since the adoption of Security Council resolution 789 (1992), the Turkish side has regrettably not only failed to accept the confidence-building measures, a fact that can reasonably be expected to be of serious concern to the Security Council, but on the contrary has with numerous statements publicly challenged Council resolution 789 (1992) and, through provocative and menacing statements emanating from the highest level of the Turkish leadership, has created a climate of tension, thus undermining whatever prospects may exist for the forthcoming talks in March 1993. Characteristically, the Prime Minister of Turkey, Mr. S. Demirel, quoted in the Turkish daily Milliyet (22 January 1993), said that nothing can happen in Cyprus if Turkey does not

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S/25169
English
Page 2

want it, that Cyprus is the honour and pride of Turkey and that (the Cypriots) "will regret that their mothers gave birth to them. The airport at Adana is only six minutes away from Nicosia".

I shall be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 45, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) A. J. JACOVIDES
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of the Republic of Cyprus
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Resolution adopted by the European Parliament on 21 January 1993

Regarding Security Council resolution 789 (1992) adopted on 25 November 1992 on Cyprus and the Republic's relations with the European Community,

The European Parliament,

Recalling its previous resolutions on Cyprus,

Having in mind the Association Agreement between the European Economic Community and Cyprus as well as the application of the Republic of Cyprus for accession to the European Community,

Having in mind the talks which took place in New York and the ensuing Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations of 19 November 1992 regarding his mission of good offices,

Reaffirming its support for all United Nations Security Council resolutions on Cyprus, including 365 (1974), 367 (1975), 541 (1983), 550 (1984) and 774 (1992),

Welcoming the recent unanimous Security Council resolution 789 (1992) of 25 November 1992,

Fully supporting the urging of the Security Council, as contained in its resolution 789 (1992) towards the interested parties, to implement a series of confidence-building measures, which would greatly facilitate the promotion of the appropriate climate for the successful completion of the efforts for finding a just and viable solution of the Cyprus problem in the course of March 1993,

Welcoming also the readiness expressed by the Cyprus Government to the Secretary-General of the United Nations to cooperate for the immediate implementation of the confidence-building measures,

Welcoming the establishment of the European Community-Cyprus Joint Parliamentary Committee,

1. Adopts the position of the Security Council that the talks in New York did not achieve their intended objective "in particular because certain positions adopted by the Turkish Cypriot side were fundamentally at variance with the Set of Ideas";

2. Reaffirms its conviction that the continuation of the status quo in Cyprus is unacceptable and poses wider (threats) danger to the region;

3. Calls upon the Turkish side to return to the new round of talks in March 1993 with positions in line with the resolutions of the Security Council, including 365 (1974), 367 (1975), 541 (1983), 550 (1984), 774 (1992) and 789 (1992), as well as with the Set of Ideas of the Secretary-General of the United Nations;

4. Calls upon the Government of Turkey to withdraw its occupation troops from the Republic of Cyprus in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions, and calls for the Turkish troops to be replaced by United Nations peace-keeping forces;

5. Calls upon the Turkish side to accept without further delay the confidence-building measures adopted by Security Council resolution 789 (1992) and to cooperate with the other interested parties for their immediate implementation;

6. Supports the recommendations of the European Community-Cyprus Joint Parliamentary Committee adopted at Nicosia on 16 July 1992 and, in particular, expresses the wish that the Opinion of the Commission on the application of Cyprus for full membership to the European Community and the decision of the Council that will follow, contribute to the furtherance of the admission of Cyprus to the Community which will have positive effects on the efforts for the solution of the Cyprus problem;

7. Calls upon the Ministers convening within the framework of European political cooperation to take all necessary steps that would ensure respect for Security Council resolution 789 (1992) and in particular implementation of the confidence-building measures foreseen by it;

8. Calls in particular upon the Council and the Commission, in cooperation with the Cyprus Government, the United Nations Secretary-General and other interested Governments and international organizations, to:

- (i) Help in conducting studies and in initiating action for the restoration of Famagusta (Varosha) as soon as the town is placed under United Nations administration according to Security Council resolutions 550 (1984) and 789 (1992);
- (ii) Proceed to the financing through loans or grants of bicomunal projects in Cyprus as foreseen by Council resolution 789 (1992);

9. Instructs its President to convey the present resolution to the Governments of member States, the United Nations Secretary-General and the Governments of Turkey and Cyprus.



General Assembly Security Council

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29 January 1993

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
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Agenda item 143
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND
HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 29 January 1993 from the Permanent
Representative of Turkey to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of a statement made by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkey on 28 January 1993, regarding the report of the Special Commission of Inquiry on the assassination of Mr. Hakiya Turajlic, Deputy Prime Minister of Bosnia and Herzegovina (S/25130) (see annex).

I would be grateful if you could have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 143, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mustafa AKŞIN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Statement made on 28 January 1993 by the spokesman
of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkey

Following the assassination of Mr. Hakiya Turajlic, Deputy Prime Minister of Bosnia and Herzegovina, on 8 January 1993 by a Serbian militia under the command of high-ranking officers while under the protection of UNPROFOR, Turkey requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council. At its meeting, the Security Council adopted a presidential statement, requesting the Secretary-General of the United Nations to undertake a full investigation of the incident and report to it without delay.

The report submitted by the Special Commission of Inquiry appointed by the Secretary-General has been studied carefully by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

We have noted with concern and regret that the report was written in a manner that plays down the gross negligence and heavy responsibility that UNPROFOR bears. It appears to seek excuses for the Serbian action and presents the assassination as the work of a single assailant.

We have also noted with concern that the request made by the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina to conduct the investigation jointly was declined by UN Headquarters.

UNPROFOR is responsible for the protection of civilians and has the authority to use its weapons to protect lives. By remaining a mere spectator to the assassination of Mr. Turajlic, whom it had a responsibility to protect, UNPROFOR failed to exercise its authority and to carry out its duty. The explanations provided to minimize these failures are inadmissible.

The report also reveals that the UN Security Council resolutions are still not being implemented and that UNPROFOR is ineffective and completely dependent on the whims of the Serbian militia. This demonstrates once again how justified Turkey is in insisting that the Security Council takes action to bring to an end the Serbian aggression and to strengthen the mandate of UNPROFOR.

The report provides an insight into the inexcusable lack of coordination between the relevant UN agencies in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In this connection, one disturbing aspect of the report is the attempt to draw a direct link between the incident and the arrival of a Turkish aircraft that brought relief supplies to Sarajevo, its landing having been authorized and cleared by the UNHCR, and to relate the brutal murder to the presence of this aircraft in Sarajevo. Turkey cannot accept this fallacious reasoning.

The assassination of Mr. Turajlic demonstrates once again the violence and cruelty of the Serbs in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Serbs are committing aggression against an independent and sovereign state, member of the United Nations, for the purpose of establishing ethnic hegemony. They are attempting to acquire land through the use of force and by deporting the local population from their homeland through the practice of "ethnic cleansing." What we are expecting from the United Nations is for it to bring to an end this flagrant violation of international law, the consequences of the policy of "ethnic cleansing," and, above all, to bring about peace through securing the ending of hostilities in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Turkey condemns vigorously the atrocities which have cost the lives of more than 150,000 people and caused the displacement of a further 1.7 million. Turkey also calls upon the United Nations to draw the appropriate conclusions from the assassination of Mr. Turajlic and henceforth take effective measures to put an end to the Serbian aggression. Finally, we expect all those who bear responsibility for the death of Mr. Turajlic to be punished.



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29 January 1993

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 45
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 29 January 1993 from the Permanent
Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a letter dated 25 January 1993 addressed to you by the President of the Republic of Cyprus, Mr. George Vassiliou (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 45, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) A. J. JACOVIDES
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
the Republic of Cyprus to the
United Nations

ANNEX

Letter dated 25 January 1993 from the President of Cyprus
addressed to the Secretary-General

Our meeting in Paris was a very fruitful one and I would like once more to express to you my thanks and appreciation for rendering it possible. It is indeed of great importance to give to all concerned the message for the urgent need for progress in our efforts for a just solution of the Cyprus problem and the determination of the international community not to accept the faits accomplis created by the Turkish invasion and occupation of part of Cyprus.

In this respect I noted with satisfaction the recent resolution of the European Parliament on Cyprus, which contributes constructively to our efforts.

Unfortunately the attitude and response of the Prime Minister of Turkey, Mr. Suleyman Demirel, is becoming increasingly menacing and hubristic. Not only does Mr. Demirel show utter contempt for the Security Council, but in a recent statement in the Turkish daily Millyet, a translation of which I enclose for your information (see appendix), he added threats to insult. Indeed, he stated that if there were international pressures for arrangements in Cyprus unacceptable to Turkey, "they [the Cypriots] will regret the day when their mother gave them birth", adding that "Adana [Turkey] Airport is only six minutes from Nicosia". Mr. Demirel also said that "nothing can happen in Cyprus which is not the will of Turkey". The message these statements carry is more than clear.

I am certain that you share my belief that statements like these constitute an insult to the international community as such, and augur very badly for the future. Instead of complying with resolution 789 (1992), the Prime Minister of Turkey threatens a small and defenceless country, part of which is occupied by his country's troops.

Furthermore, there is a warning to the international community and the Security Council that it can decide nothing that Turkey does not want. Such an insolent and crude statement is without precedent and runs counter to the purposes of the Charter, to international law and the principles that should govern international relations and behaviour.

I am writing this letter to you not only to acquaint you with the contents of this disgraceful statement, but in order to request that, through you, the Security Council be recalled to take such action as is deemed necessary to oblige Turkey to observe international legality and to remind her of the Security Council's determination to ensure compliance with all its resolutions without exception.

(Signed) George VASSILIOU

/...

APPENDIX

Translation of a report by Erkan Avcilas published in
Millyet on 22 January 1993

Demirel: "It's six minutes from Adana to Nicosia"

Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel said that nothing will happen in Cyprus which Turkey does not want; the Turkish Cypriots had honour and pride and "they will be sorry they were born. Nicosia is six minutes from Adana Airport".

Replying to President Turgut Ozal's statement, without making specific reference, that if it was up to him he would cause trouble in the Balkans, Demirel said: "Whoever said these words should be a little careful".

The Prime Minister, who attended the International 2420 Regional Rotary Club dinner at the Swiss Hotel in Istanbul, replying to the question "What will happen if what has been done to the Muslims in Bosnia and Herzegovina is repeated in Cyprus and if certain measures are taken against Turkey to force it to make concessions on Cyprus?", said:

"Nothing will happen in Cyprus. Cyprus is Turkey's honour and pride. The credibility and strength of Turkey in the world is the guarantee of Cyprus."

Stating that no one should worry, Demirel said: "They will be sorry they were born. Nicosia is six minutes from Adana Airport".



General Assembly

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3 February 1993

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Forty-seventh session

REQUEST FOR THE INCLUSION OF AN ADDITIONAL ITEM IN THE
AGENDA OF THE FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN MOZAMBIQUE

Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General has the honour to request, pursuant to rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the inclusion in the agenda of the forty-seventh session of an additional item of an important and urgent character, entitled "Financing of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique". Owing to the nature of the item, the Secretary-General further requests that it be allocated to the Fifth Committee.



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4 February 1993

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda items 30, 35, 73 and 74
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS
AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES
IN THE NEAR EAST
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO
INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES
AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF
THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER
ARABS OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 4 February 1993 from the Permanent Observer
of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General

I am instructed by the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which retains the powers and responsibilities of the Provisional Government of Palestine, to bring the following to your attention.

Several media organizations reported statements made by Mr. Yitzhak Rabin before the Israeli Parliament with regard to the "agreement" made between Israel and the American Administration on the issue of deportation. The New York Times of 4 February 1993 reported that the Prime Minister stated "that his agreement with the United States to bring back a quarter of the 400 Palestinians banished to Lebanon had preserved his right to deport hundreds of more people in the future". Such statements compound the reasons for the international community to reject such kinds of "agreements", drawn up without the knowledge of the Security Council.

The Security Council, in its unanimously adopted resolution 799 (1992), reaffirmed the applicability of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 ¹/ to all the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, and affirmed that deportation of civilians

constitutes a contravention of Israel's obligations under the Convention. In addition, the resolution demanded that Israel, the occupying Power, ensure the safe and immediate return to the occupied territories of all those deported.

Accordingly, we reiterate our belief that this "agreement" is not in compliance with resolution 799 (1992) and does not fulfil the demand made by the Security Council in that resolution. Furthermore, acceptance of it will be tantamount to legitimizing deportation. We also firmly believe that the Security Council is duty-bound to consider immediately the report dated 25 January 1993 submitted by the Secretary-General. 2/ In resolution 799 (1992), the Council decided to keep the matter actively under review, and it should therefore do so.

I would be grateful if you could arrange to have the text of the present letter distributed as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 30, 35, 73 and 74, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nasser AL-KIDWA
Permanent Observer of Palestine
to the United Nations

Notes

- 1/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, No. 973.
2/ S/25149.



General Assembly Security Council

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5 February 1993

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 143
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND
HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 5 February 1993 from the Permanent Representative of
Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

With reference to paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 47/121 of 18 December 1992, which, *inter alia*, "calls upon Member States to notify the Secretary-General regarding the availability of personnel and *matériel* to assist and facilitate" in the effort to consider what resources may be required to improve the implementation of all relevant resolutions of the Security Council regarding Bosnia and Herzegovina, I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Turkey is prepared, in principle, to contribute both personnel and logistic support to the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR).

I would be grateful if you could have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 143, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mustafa AKŞIN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



General Assembly

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A/47/884
8 February 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session

REQUEST FOR THE INCLUSION OF AN ADDITIONAL SUB-ITEM IN THE
AGENDA OF THE FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

ELECTIONS TO FILL VACANCIES IN PRINCIPAL ORGANS: ELECTION
OF A MEMBER OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Note by the Secretary-General

1. The Registrar of the International Court of Justice, by a letter dated 14 January 1993, informed the Secretary-General of the death of Judge Manfred Lachs (Poland) on 14 January 1993 and of the occurrence of a vacancy in the Court as a result of Judge Lachs' death.
2. Judge Lachs was elected as a member of the Court as from 6 February 1967, was re-elected as from 6 February 1976 and again, as from 6 February 1985. His present term of office would have expired on 5 February 1994. In accordance with the terms of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, the General Assembly and the Security Council will therefore have to elect a member of the Court to serve for the remainder of Judge Lachs' term, that is, until 5 February 1994.
3. By a letter dated 19 January 1993 and a note dated 1 February 1993, ¹/ the Secretary-General informed the Security Council of the occurrence of this vacancy in the Court. Pursuant to Article 14 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, the Security Council is to fix the date of the election.
4. At its 3170th meeting, on 4 February 1993, the Security Council, by its resolution 805 (1993), the text of which is annexed hereto, decided that the election to fill the vacancy should take place on 10 May 1993 at a meeting of the Security Council and at a meeting of the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

5. It is therefore appropriate that the General Assembly include in the agenda of its forty-seventh session, pursuant to rule 15 of its rules of procedure, an additional sub-item of item 15 (Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs) reading as follows:

"(c) Election of a member of the International Court of Justice."

6. Accordingly, this sub-item would be considered by the General Assembly on 10 May 1993, the date fixed therefor by the Security Council.

Notes

1/ S/25224.

ANNEX

Resolution 805 (1993) adopted by the Security Council
at its 3170th meeting, on 4 February 1993

The Security Council,

Noting with regret the death of Judge Manfred Lachs on 14 January 1993,

Noting further that a vacancy in the International Court of Justice for the remainder of the term of office of the deceased Judge has thus occurred and must be filled in accordance with the terms of the Statute of the Court,

Noting that, in accordance with Article 14 of the Statute, the date of the election to fill the vacancy shall be fixed by the Security Council,

Decides that the election to fill the vacancy shall take place on 10 May 1993 at a meeting of the Security Council and at a meeting of the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.
